
iMAIN

Predictive Maintenance in Forming Machines

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Rieter Lead User Workshop / Wabner

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Maintenance in
Factories of the Future



Agenda

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Novel Maintenance Support System
for Forming Presses

1. Motivation

2. Challenges

3. Approach

4. Solutions

1. Motivation

Motivation for predictive maintenance

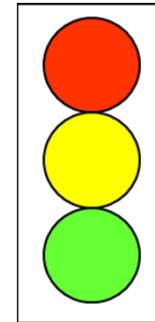
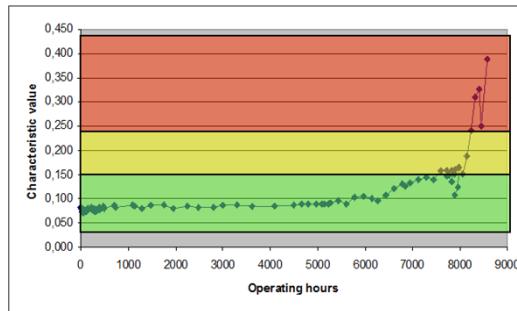
Acting reactive



Acting proactive

Provide opportunities to carry out a preventive condition dependent maintenance

- Cost reduction (reduction of spare part reserve, maintenance operations can be planned),
- Increase in productivity (reduction of downtime), reliability and availability



2. Challenges

Special challenges in forming machines & other high-loaded systems

- Preventive maintenance strategy for fatigue problems
- Complex strain and stress monitoring
- Main problem: direct strain measurement often not possible
 - functional and inner geometries not accessible
 - high number of potential fracture critical locations
 - variable load conditions

SERVO PRESS IWU



test bench with servo drives

RAVNE SE2-800T



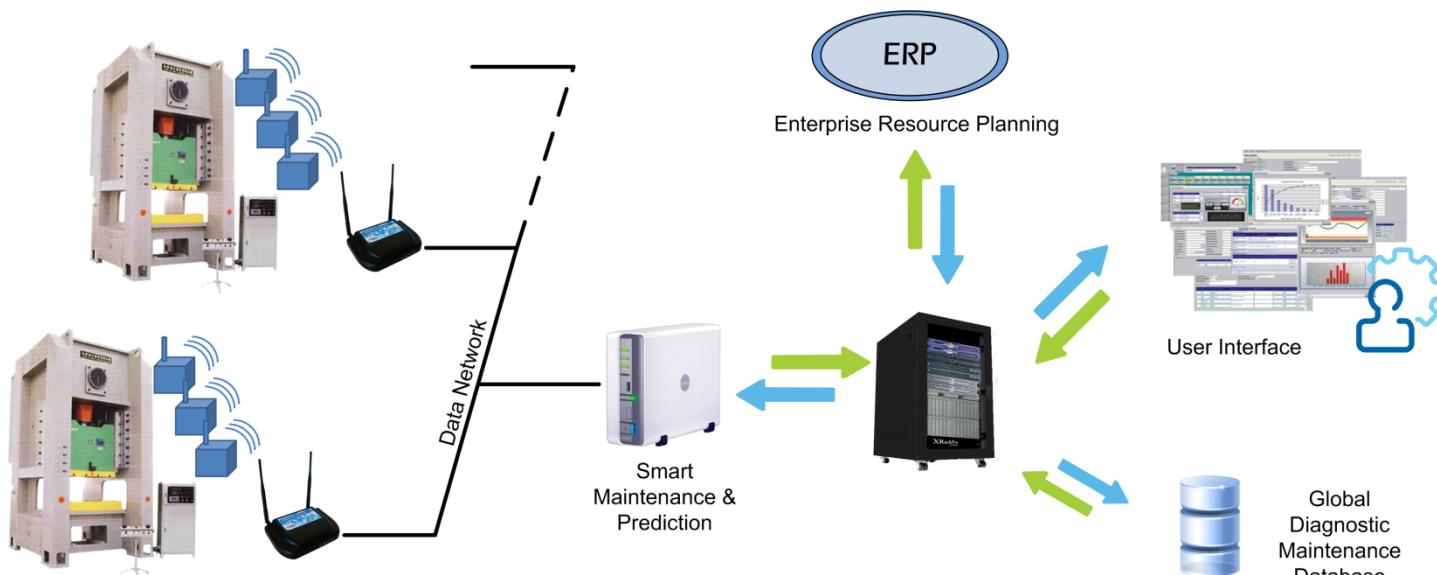
with conventional drives (flywheel and belt)

3. Approach

Maintenance approach

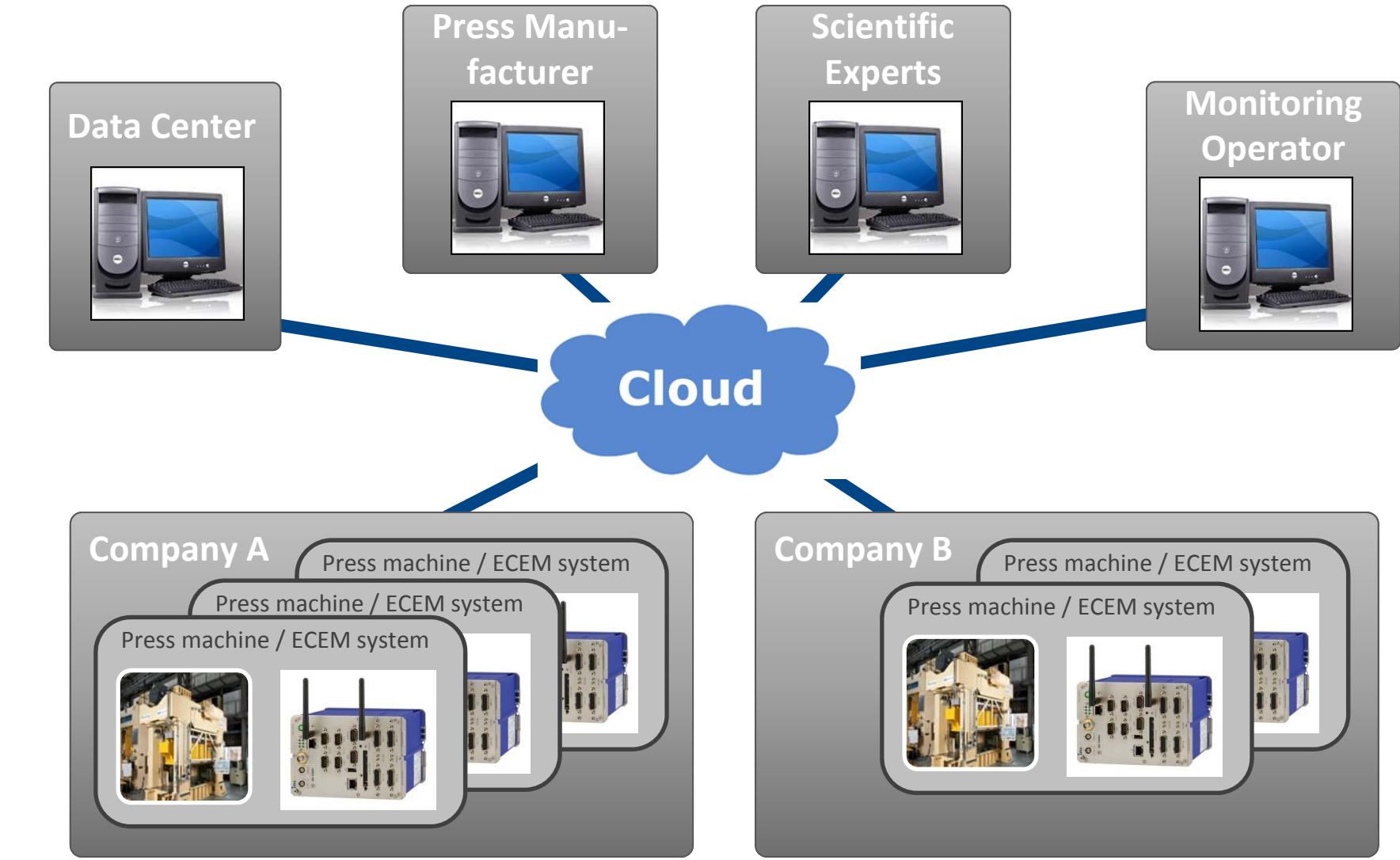
- Novel concept of an eMaintenance support system for service life prediction of mechanical components of high-loaded systems like forming presses
- based on a network of intelligent information and processing agents
- Embedded stress monitoring system, stress and load history data base
- Service life prediction by cumulative fatigue hypothesis
- Control-inherent -, wireless – and model-based virtual sensors
- ERP and PP interface

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4. Solutions

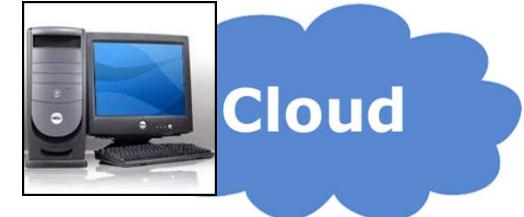
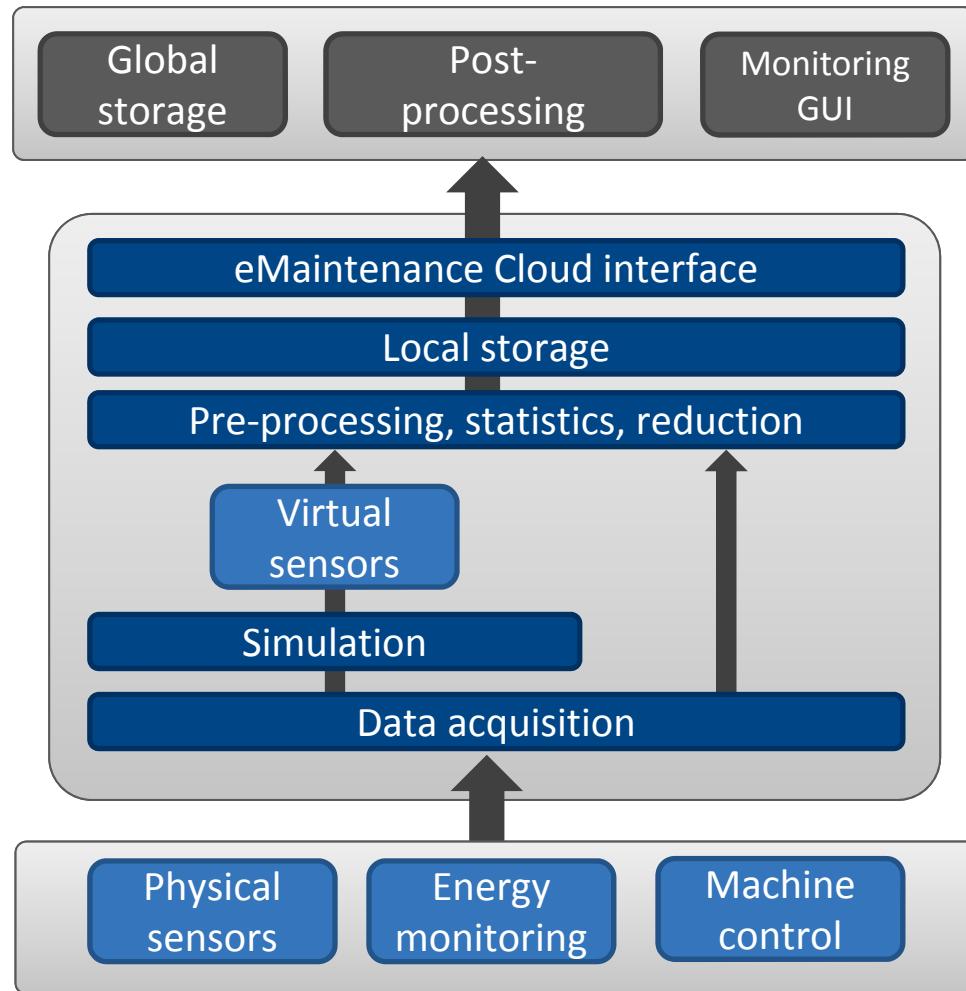
Distributed Condition Monitoring Environment



4. Solutions

ECEM – The Embedded Condition and Energy Monitoring

System context



ECEM
system



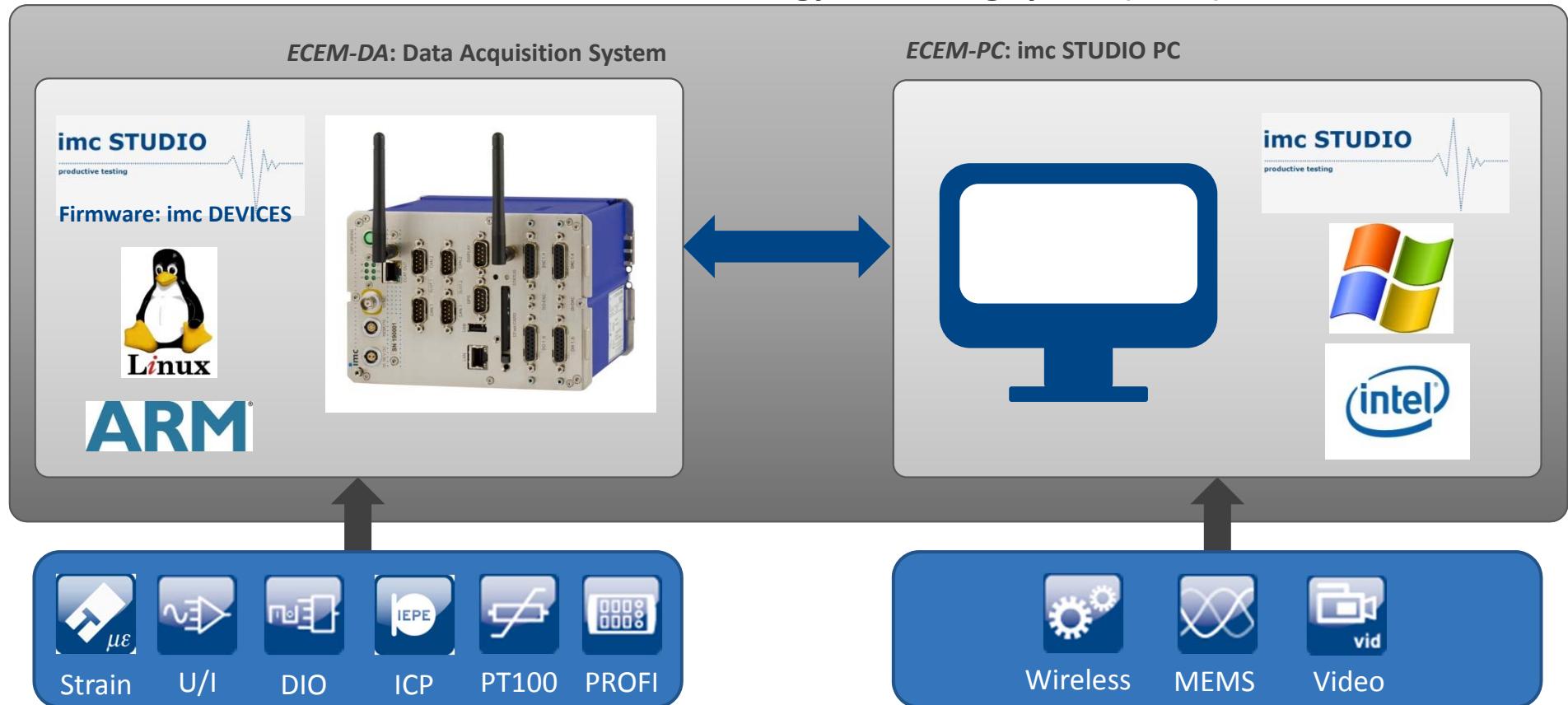
Press
machine

4. Solutions

ECEM – The Embedded Condition and Energy Monitoring

System context

Embedded Condition and Energy Monitoring System (ECEM)



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4. Solutions

ECEM – Sub Tasks: Data acquisition

Strain gauge

- stress on frame structure, simulation



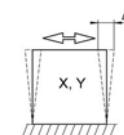
Noise , vibration

- bearing analysis
- MEMS and ICP sensors



Machine infrastructure (lubrication, pneumatic)

- indirect wear indicators: oil quality, air loss, temperature
- 4..20 mA, PT100 and CAN-based sensors



Slide displacement, belt vibration

- direct sensing of ram tilting
- 4..20 mA displacement sensors



Power meter, machine control

- PROFIBUS

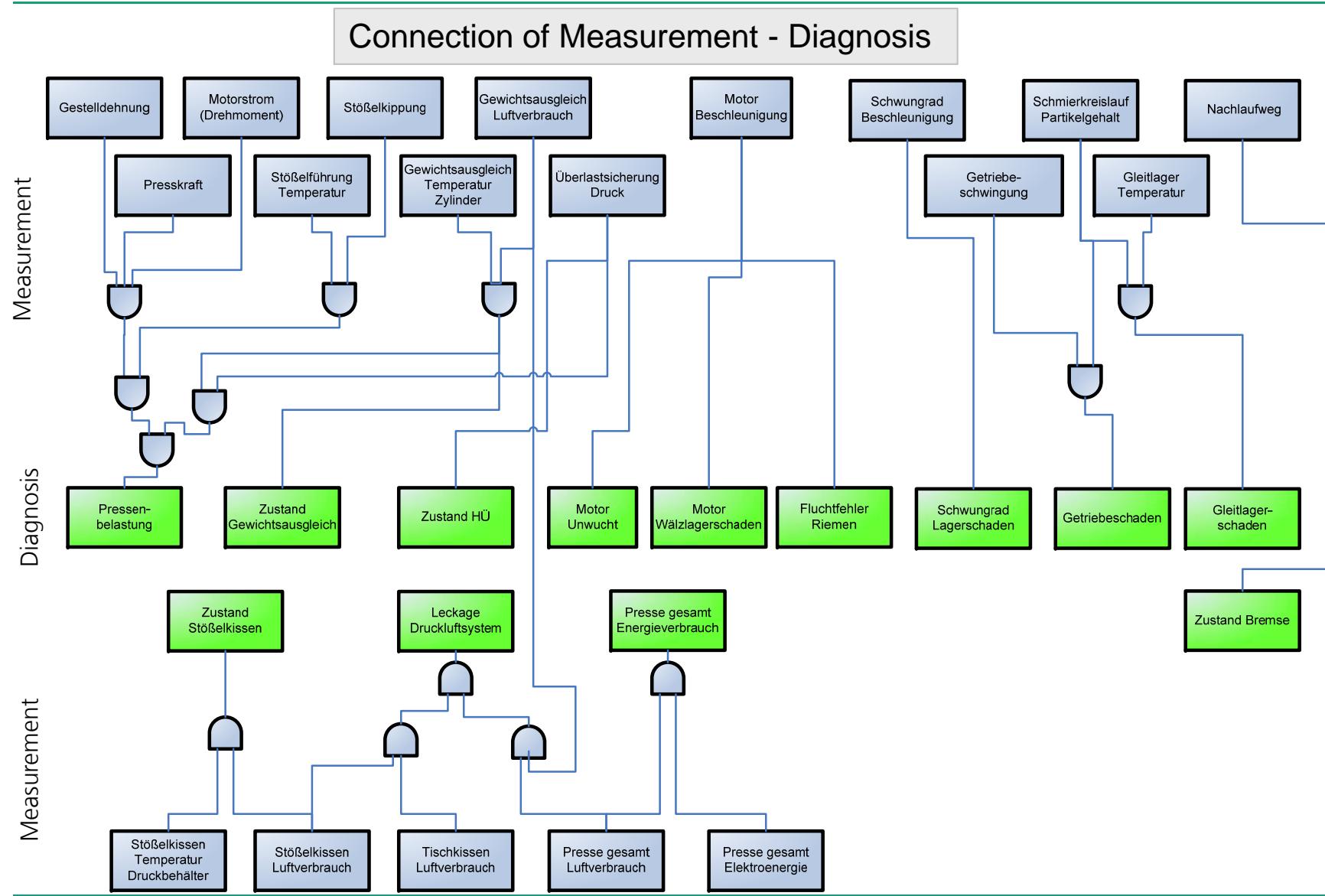
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Wireless temperature sensors

- indirect measure for friction / ram tilting
- Ethernet based wireless concentrator ...



4. Solutions

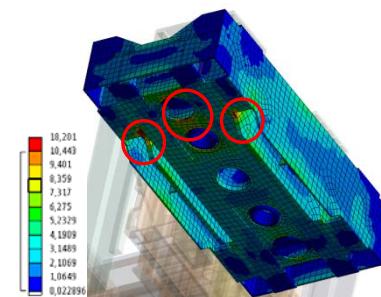


4. Solutions

ECEM – Sub Tasks: Strain (stress) measurement

what?

- mechanical load and stress

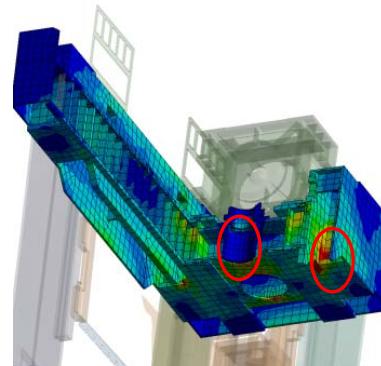


why?

- potential fatigue and/or overload

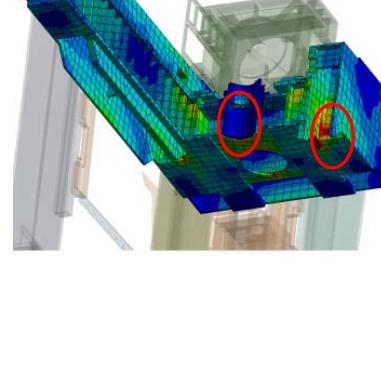
where?

- frame of the press
- steel structure
- selected representative locations



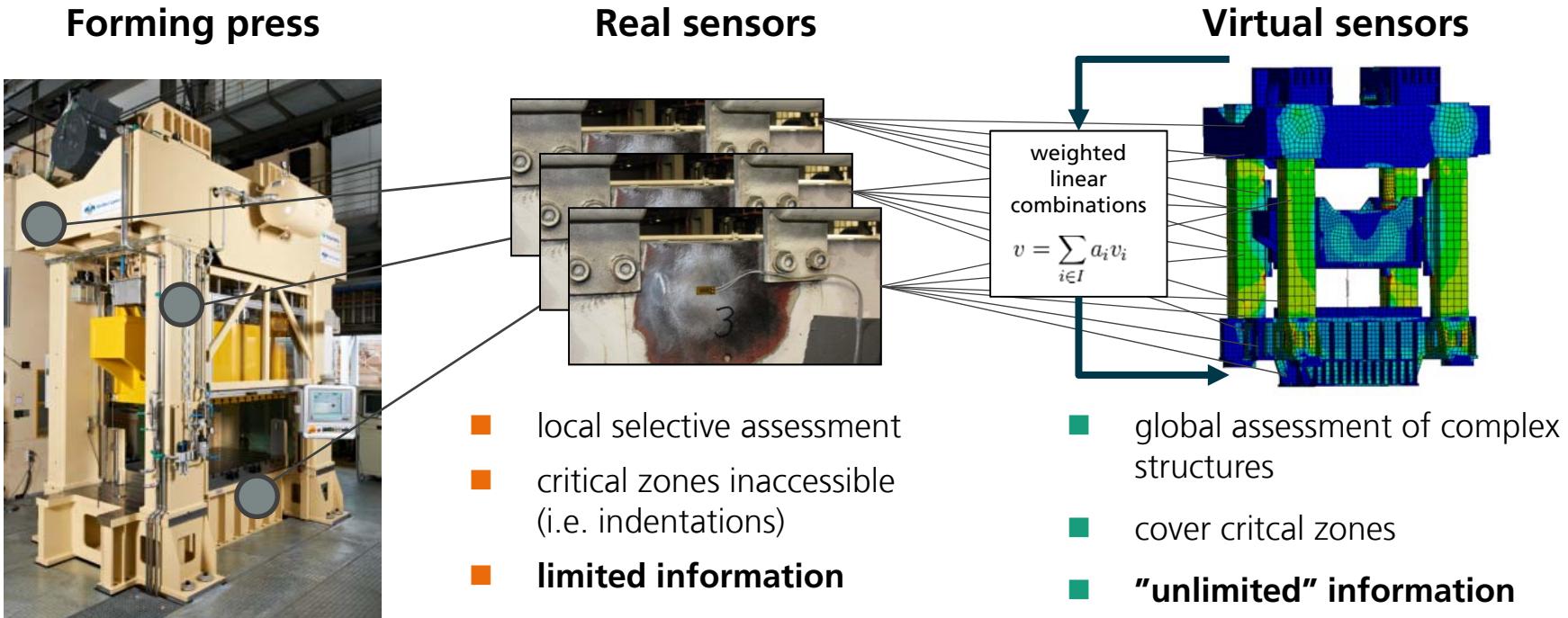
which sensor?

- strain gauge
- quarter bridge, rosette



4. Solutions

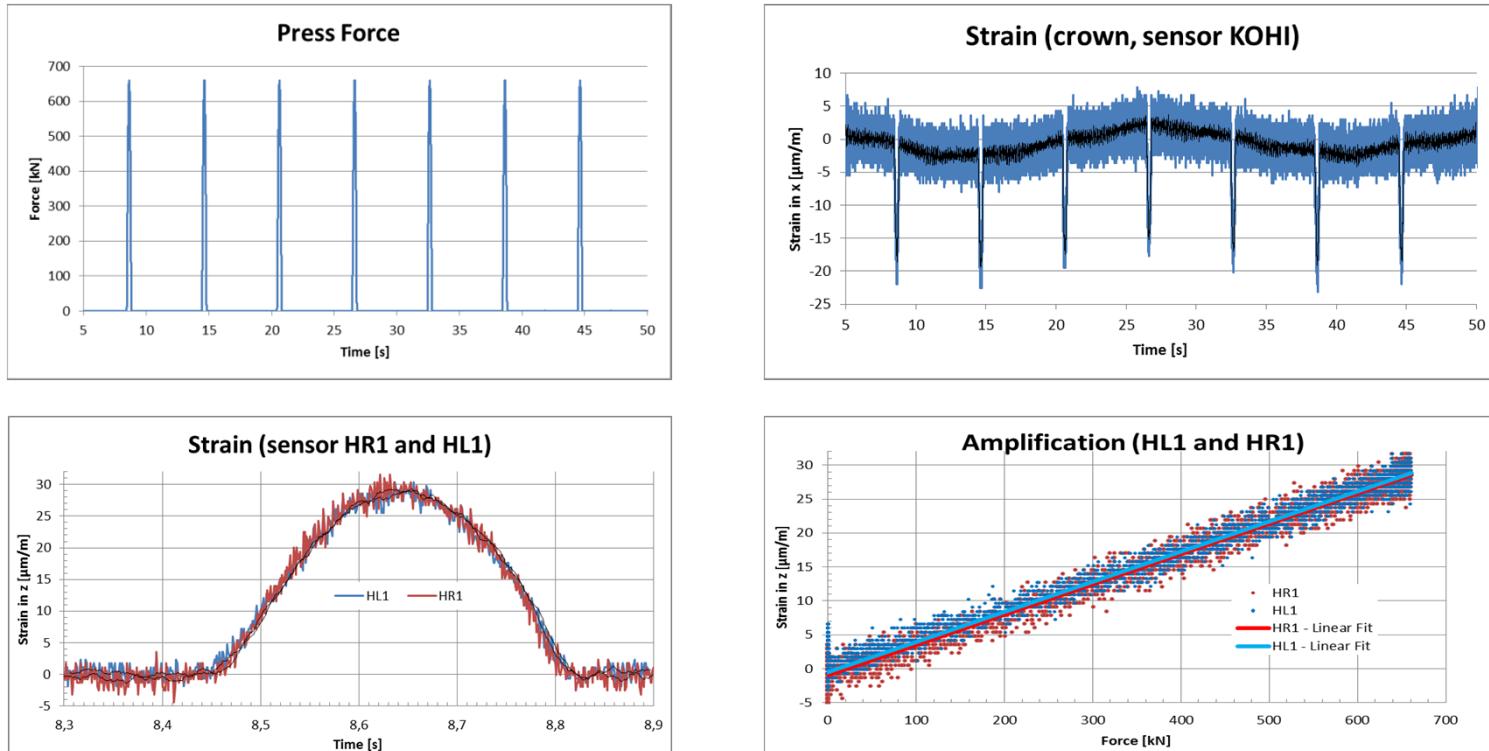
ECEM – Sub Tasks: Virtual Sensor Technology for strain (stress) measurement



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4. Solutions

ECEM – Sub Tasks: Model and Virtual Sensor Verification

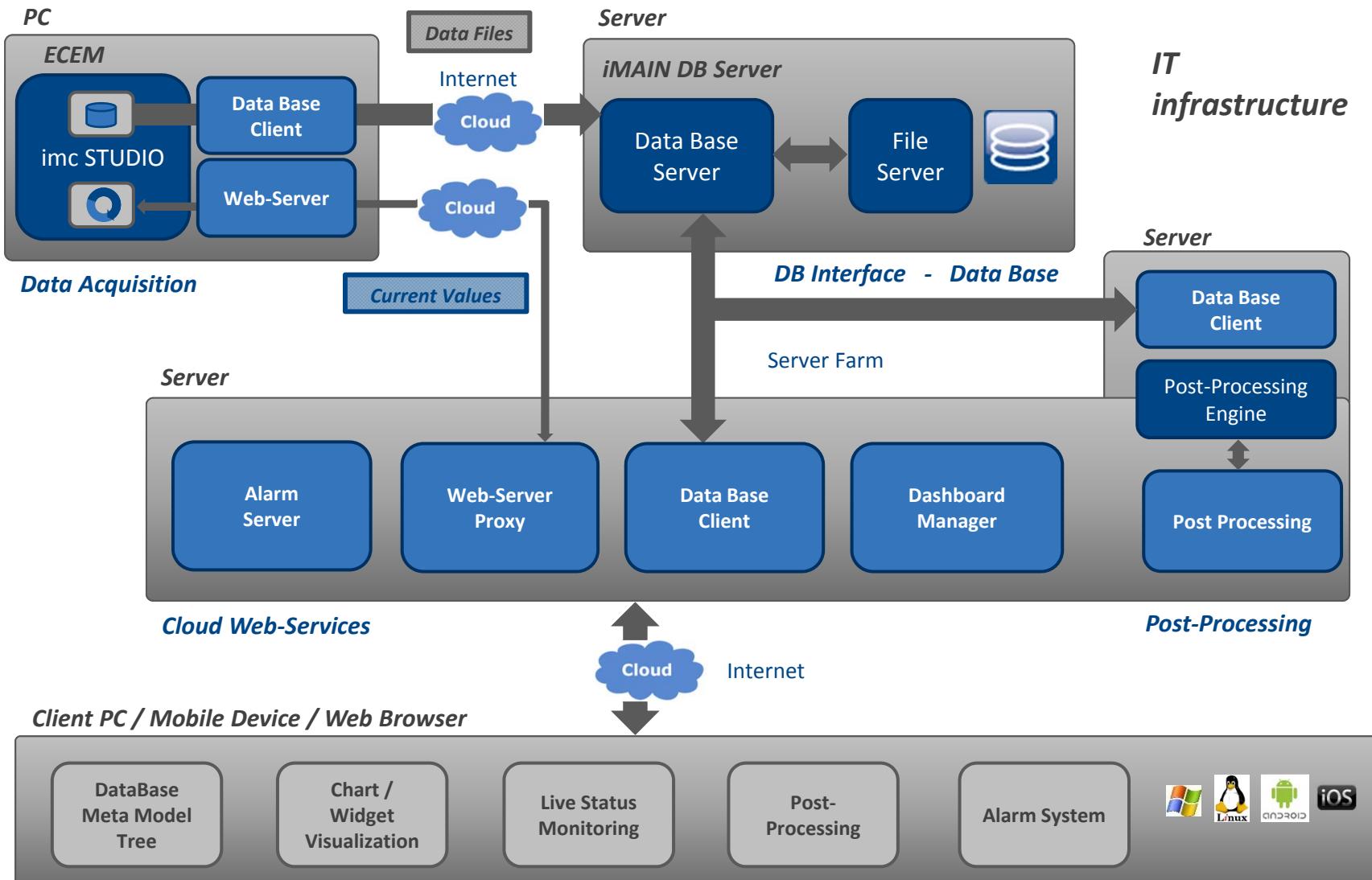


- comparison of measurement and simulation shows a **very good correlation**.
- estimated averaged amplitudes of the strain sensors (20µm/m for the KOHI in the crown and 29µm/m for HL1/HR1 in the columns) were confirmed exactly
- noise in the unmodified measured signal is about +/- 3 µm/m

4. Solutions

ECEM – Cloud Interfacing

Web Browser Front-End ("User Dashboard")



Platform independent GUI „User Dashboard, Operator Panel“

Thank you!



Novel Maintenance Support
System for Forming Presses

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15



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